From the Philadelphia Gazette.

THE COLONIAL QUESTION.

Nothing excites our indignation more than the many bold and barefaced attempts that are made to mislead the judgment of the people on this important subject. The various misrepresentations that are made of some other governmental transactions will not probably produce any great evil, as circumstances have therein fortunately counteracted the bad tendency of our rules policy: but the colonial question must for reasons which have frequently been hinted but never fully explained, have a most important effect on the nature of the relations that are hereafter to subsist between Great Britain and America. Error here must not be indulged. The people must not be *gulled* any longer. The plain truth must be told whatever may be the consequences.

It is a case the merits which *any* man may understand. An intelligible statement of it may be given in a few paragraphs. But it is so wrapped up in Acts of Parliament and Acts of Congress, in proclamations and orders of Council, diplomatic instructions and congressional reports that those who have an *interest* in preventing the question from being understood, find little difficulty in making it obscure to the majority of readers, and indirecting the attention of the people from the main points to some of the attendant circumstances.

What are the facts of the case? What are the points on which the question turns? What has led the British Government to exclude our vessels from its West India ports?

An able writer in this Gazette (A Merchant) unravelled the intricates of diplomacy with so much ability, that an old and talented member of our national legislature, who attended carefully to the debates in the U. S. Senate, was heard to say that nothing had there been introduced that was not explained in that series of essays. Another able writer, has, in the Norfolk Herald under the signature of "Senex," examined the policy of our government in relation to West India commerce, for a number of years back. Such as may choose to avail themselves of the labors of those two writers will find little difficulty in getting at the truth. They have swept away all the cobwebs with which sophistry had surrounded the question. A careful perusal of their writings and of those of other authors of the speeches in Congress, and of the official documents, enables us to state the case in a manner which we hope will enable *every man* to understand it.

OUR GOVERNMENT INSISTED ON AMERICAN PRODUCE'S BEING ADMITTED INTO THE BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS ON PRECISELY THE SAME CONDITIONS AS PRODUCE OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS:—for example; that no higher duty should be exacted on flour from Philadelphia than on flour from Liverpool, or on lumber from North Carolina, than on lumber from Canada. *This* was the point on which the two governments differed. *This* it was that prevented Mr Rush from bringing the negociations to a successful issue. It was from anxiety to secure this point that the Executive interfered through the Chairman of the Committee of Commerce, and prevented Congress from proceeding when that body had a bill before it intended to correspond with the act of the British Parliament. It was in the attempt to attain what to every man of sense must appear *unattainable*, or which if attained could not be kept for more than a few years, that we have lost every thing. It was pushing this singular "claim," that prevented us from securing the trade by negociation, and afterwards prevented us from securing it by negociation.

What should we think, if the British Government should set up a *claim* that the sugar of Jamaica should be admitted into the port of Philadelphia on the payment of no other charges than the sugar of Louisiana?—It was precisely such a claim that our government made on the British.

Great Britain offered us the trade of the West Indies on better terms than we had ever before enjoyed. She consented that no higher duties or charges of any kind should be levied on American vessels and their cargoes, than on British engaged in the trade between the United States and the West Indies.—She consented that our vessels should be placed on a *perfect equality* with her own in her West India ports, with one single exception, namely.—British vessels were to be allowed to clear for any part of the world; American vessels were to be permitted to clear to any port in the world, from the British West Indies, except other places under British dominion.—The inter-colonial trade, and the trade between the mother country and the Colonies. Great Britain looks upon as analogous to our coasting trade, and will not permit any foreign nation to participate in it, without rendering her an equivalent. The exclusion from inter-colonial trade, and from the trade between the mother country and the colonies, would have been the *only* restriction on our vessels in the British West Indies. An American vessel might have taken in a cargo at Philadelphia, put in at Kingston, Jamaica, increased her assortment of goods, and proceeded thence to South America. Or, she might have sold her flour in Barbadoes and proceeded thence with a cargo of sugar to Hamburgh or Amsterdam, or any other port of Europe, Asia, Africa, or America, not under British dominion.

To those who are conversant with the operations of commerce, it is unnecesary to state what advantages must have accrued to us from arrangements of this nature. By the old navigation acts the West India ports were closed against foreign vessels, and never opened except when the necessities of the times forced the mother country to relax her colonial policy. Mr. Canning and his fellow ministers were willing to open the ports by treaty, but not finding it easy to agree upon terms with our difficult diplomatists, they had the ports opened by acts of Parliament. The provisions of those acts were of the liberal nature already described.—But all the advantages conceded to our navigation, could not satisfy our present Executive. It must also insist (on what we believe no nation has yet admitted) a claim that our produce should be admitted into the ports of a friendly power on the same terms as the produce of her *own* land and labor!

Some writers have represented what Mr. Gallatin calls "the circuitous intercourse," as the cause of difference between the British and American governments. "British vessels" they say, "were to be allowed to sail from England to the United States, thence to the West Indies, and back again to England: while American vessels could sail only from the United States to the British West Indies. They were not to be permitted to sail from Englaad to the West Indies or from the West Indies to England.—Here British navigation would have enjoyed great and evident advantages over American."

It is true that this *once* was a point of difference between the two governments, but it was not the point on which they *separated*. To use the expressive language of one of our diplomatists, that "*demand* was *waived*." Mr. Clay in his instruction of June 19th, 1826, says "the Government of the United States will not *insist* upon a participation in the direct trade between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the British American Colonies." In fact both governments had come to the agreement that the trade between the United States and the British West Indies, should be limited, in vessels of both countries, to the direct intercourse, as fixed by the Acts of Parliament and of Congress, passed previously to the year 1824.

If our Executive had continued "to *insist* upon a participation in the direct trade between Great Britain and the West Indies," and if the British Government had conceded the claim, we should have *monopolized* the carrying trade between Great Britain and the West Indies, as well as that between the West Indies and the United States. Having the materials for ship building in greater abundance than Great Britain, having shipwrights equally as skilful as hers, and having a profusion of provisions which enables us to store our vessels at small cost, American navigation needs fear nothing from British when they meet on grounds of *perfectly free* competition. And yet, what would our people think, if the British Government "should *insist* upon a participation in the direct trade" between the different states that compose the Union? Judge from your own feelings of the light in which the British Government must have received our claim to perfect equality of British and American shipping in a trade which has a close analogy with our coasting trade.

Money calculations do not shew the whole difference in the cost of sailing British and American ships, for there is a difference in the *intrinsic* value of the circulating medium of the two countries. For the business of navigation we enjoy so great natural advantages, that if Great Britain had conceded every thing our great diplomatist seemed disposed to demand, all the profit of the colonies would have been ours, while all the expense of defending them would have been hers. Could any reasonable man hope that demands of this nature would be complied with?

But we repeat that it was on no point concerning navigation that the two governments separated. Our ministers did not *insist* on a claim, which if yielded, would have enabled us to *monopolise* the carrying trade between Great Britain and her colonies. They prudently resolved to ask no more than a *monopoly* of the trade in provisions, lumber, &c.

Great Britain to protect the industry of her North American continental possessions, has laid a duty on these articles when imported from foreign countries. She says that without such protection, it would be impossible for the Canadians to enter into any competition in the West Indies with the people of the States, as we enjoy great natural advantages in an open climate and our vicinity to those islands. According to Mr. Adams' own statement, the duty on the different articles enumerated in the schedule averages no more than *ten per cent*. On sugar, coffee, rum, and molasses, the four principal exports of the British West Indies, *we* impose an average duty of about *eight per cent*.—The cause of complaint would, therefore, seem to be on her side, not ours.

In point of fact there is no *national* duty levied on the produce of other parts of the British dominions admitted into the West Indies.—There is nothing more than a small *colonial* duty, and which, as most of the islands have no greater population than some of our cities and counties, may be considered as a tax laid for *municipal* purposes. So that, viewing the question in this light, it may be said that our government has rejected a most valuable trade with the British West Indies, merely because our flour, lumber, &c. was not admitted *entirely* free from all national duty!

This is a fair statement of the case. Many may be very *unwilling* to receive it. Others may endeavour to *confuse* it by introducing *circumstances* which, through correlative, have no necessary connexion with the question.—Others again may endeavour to divert the attention of the people from the points at issue by selecting particular passages from the immense mass of documents, and making them the subjects of paragraphs, essays, letters, and even of volumes. All their carping, cavilling, quibbling, and misrepresenting, will be in vain. These are *facts*, and before another year has elapsed it will be generally admitted "that these facts are stubborn things, and that it will not do to bore upon them."

FROM ENGLAND.

To the attention of our correspondents of the New York Mercantile Advertiser and Gazette, we are indebted for proof slips containing the latest intelligence from England, received by the packet ship Leeds. [Bal. Am.

The London papers by the Leeds are to the 23d, and Liverpool the 25th ult. but their contents are not of much importance The arrangements for forming a new Ministry were not yet entirely completed, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Huskisson, to whom the Chancellorship of the Exchequer had been offered. No answer had yet been received from him. Mr. H. was at Munich on the 8th of August, & had left there to go to the Baths at Gastein. If he should not accept, it was supposed Mr. Herries would be called to that office.—The Duke of Wellington has again accepted the command of the army. No changes have taken place to alter the character of the Ministry.

The Emperor of Russia has ratified the Treaty for the pacification of Greece, entered into by Russia, France and England.

The Russian fleet, consisting of four sail of the line, four frigates and a corvette sailed from Portsmouth on the 20th of August, for the Mediterranean. The remainder of the squadron would return to Constadt in a few days. It was reported that the different European squadrons were to assemble at Milo, in the Archipelago, on the 15th of September.

The accounts from Constantinople are to the 10th of July. The Ministers of the Allied Powers held frequent conferences, and Couriers were daily coming and going. Reports were circulated there that an English squadron with a large body of troops, was to proceed to the Mediterranean.

The London Sun of the 22d ult. says, "We understand it is expected advices will reach town before the end of the present week from Constantinople, which will bring accounts of the way in which the Divan, has received the Treaty for the pacification of Greece." Apprehensions are entertained than an explosion of some sort would take place in Constantinople on the receipt of the Treaty."

The King of Sweden has ordered Naval Schools to be established at Stockholm, Geple, Calmar, Malmoe and Gottenburg for the purpose of forming skilful captains of ships.

Some differences exist, it appears, between the Pacha of Tripoli and the Swedish government, in consequence of the former having brought forward some old arrears which he has a right to claim. The latter government was determined to resist the demand, and was prepared to afford protection to its shipping.

The discovery ship Hecla, Capt. Parry, was seen on the 11th of May last, in lat. 78, in the vicinity of Spitzbergen.

Mr. Canning, it seems, has according to the London papers died poor; his property is sworn under £25,000, though he was economical in his habits. It was supposed that some mark of public gratitude would be bestowed on his children, if they were in a condition to need it.

The Duke of York's Executors have paid into the Court of Chanchery, funds equal to ten shillings in the pound as his whole debts, and if certain claims are determined valid, it is expected there will be money enough to pay his debts in full.

Lord Wm. Bentinck had had an audience of the King and taken his leave, preparatory to his departure for India.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was laboring under very serious indisposition.

SPAIN.—*Bilbou, July* 21—Last Sunday, three wealthy and respectable Americans, resident in this city, set out on a party of pleasure to one of the neighbouring villages. On the road they overtook some ladies, and entered into conversation with them. One of the Americans having remarked that it was very hot, (that day the temperature was at 31 of Reaumur in the shade,) one of the ladies replied, "Yes, but not sufficiently hot to burn all the *negroes*." This led to some sharp and angry expressions on both sides, after which the Americans quitted the ladies, and pursued their road to the village. A short time after their arrival, and whilst they were taking some refreshments, an officer of the Royal Volunteers, the Regidor of the town, and the husband of one of the ladies, came up to them and said, that as they had insulted his wife upon the highway, he was determined to chastise their insolence; and, at the same instant drawing a poinard, he struck away right and left, killed one of the Americans on the spot, and wounded the two others so dangerously that the physicians pronounce the recovery almost impossible. They have made their wills and received the rites of religion. The murderer has been arrested, and is in prison in this city. The relations and friends of the Americans are leaving no efforts untried to bring him to justice. They have already memorialised the Supreme Tribunal of Justice at Madrid, and it is to be hoped that, notwithstanding his title of Royal Volunteer, the law may be allowed to take its course, and that the ruffian may meet the fate he so justly deserves.

PORTUGAL.—The dates from Lisbon are to the 4th of August. Some disturbance had taken place there, in consequence of the dismissal of Saldanha from the office of Minister of War. A circular had been addressed from the War Department to the Foreign Ambassadors, explanatory of the cause of the popular commotion, in which it is attempted to create the belief that the discontent evinced was of a trifling nature, but it appears from the extracts from the Paris papers, and private letters from Lisbon, that what had taken place was the precursor of more active operations on the part of the malcontents. At the latest dates it is stated that tranquility was restored, but it was supposed that the recent measures of the Princess Regent were persevered in, the safety of the government would be endangered. The private correspondence of the London editors is quite *lengthy*, and takes a broad and comprehensive view of these disturbances, but we have no room for details.

It is inferred by some of the London editors (grounded on the language of the French Ministerial journals) that the French government will espouse the cause of Don Miguel, and cooperate in establishing him on the throne of Portugal as his legitimate right.

The London Sun, in allusion to the affairs of this distracted country, predicts the downfall of the Constitution "unless Don Pedro should speedily arrive, and by his presence and measures excite some stronger feelings for the Charter and act more decidedly against the Apostolical party; than the reigning Princess has been able to do. Her Royal Highness's health and spirits must sink under the anxieties which the stupidity or treason of the Ministers must occasion her."

DREADFUL FIRE AT MOLDAVIA.

The Austrian Observer of the 11th August, contains an afflicting account of a dreadful fire which has reduced Jassy, the capital of Moldavia, (one of the principalities for which Russia has been contending with the Porte throughout the last half century,) to a heap of ruins. A melancholy interest attaches to the details of this conflagration which has proved hardly less fatal to human life than destructive to property. Fifty dead bodies it is stated have been dug out of the ruins, and while the flames were yet raging, it was found necessary to set all the malefactors, who were confined in the prison, at liberty, as the building in which they were shut up was found to be on fire. These wretches appear to have made an ungrateful return for the merciful consideration which had thrown open the doors of the dungeons. They prepared to pillage that portion of the city which had escaped, the most active exertions of the magistrates and inhabitants were required to keep them in check. The writer of this sad narrative towards the end of his letter, describes the flames to have again burst out in one part of the city. To add to the horror of the scene, a storm raged the same moment. It would seem that to arrest the progress of the calamity was beyond the power of man and the letter concludes with the mournful declaration, that "Omnipotence alone can save us from utter destruction."

Mont Blanc.—Mont Blanc was ascended on the 24th and 25th of July, by two Englishmen, Mr. Fellows and Mr. Hawes, aided by nine guides. They attained the summit without much difficulty, but the clouds prevented them enjoying any view when there.

OPIUM.—The Opium of Commerce is the product of the common poppy seen in gardens, Turkey Opium was formerly deemed the best, but it has been cultivated for several years in England of a purer and better quality, owing to the great care used in its preparation. The East India opium is inferior to the Turkey from the leaves & stems of the plant being packed with the cakes, and often worked into the opium while in a soft state, probably to increase its weight.

English opium is generally in smaller, cakes, cuts clear and smooth like liquorice, and is in great measure destitute of stalks, leaves and other impurities.

The consumption of this drug is almost incredible. It is an immense article of commerce, & an interesting paradox, from its extensive usefulness in molifying and alleviating the most painful diseases, while at the same time it is one of the most fatal poisons. In the year 1800, 46,808 pounds were consumed in Europe, and the quantity has increased annually ever since.

The Bengal government derived a revenue of 594 978*l.* from the sale of it in 1809, and the exports from Calcutta to China alone in 1811, amounted 567,871*l.* The supply of Calcutta opium in 1827, is rated as follows.

Bengal 6,570 chests. Mahia 4,000, do. smuggled 1,500, Turkey 1,000—13,070 chests.

Although this article is prohibited by the Chinese government, yet 2000 chests are annually sent to Canton, and about 40,000 pounds are imported every year into London.

The common product of lands in the East Indian provinces is twenty-four pounds per acre, besides forty pounds of seed.

The following method of cultivating it, is stated from recollection, but it is delivered to be substantially corect:—The ground is dressed in the same manner as for a flower plat, and the seed sown in rows, with room between for one person to walk through. When the flowers fall from the head, it is time to gather the juice. This is done by a person who goes in with a sharp instrument gauged to a proper depth, with which he scarifies the heads standing on the top of the stalks after the flowers have fallen. He proceeds through the field and returns by the next alley, scoring every head with one or more gashes. On arriving at the place from which he started, he retraces his steps and collects the juice which has exuded, in a phial filled with a sharp edged funnel shaped tin tube, with the wide top of which he takes it off the head.—He thus obtains all from two rows in two successive circuits, when he pursues the same course with all the rows in the field. The next morning he goes over again collecting what has flowed during the night, and making new gashes, until the heads cease to yield. The fresh juice is then exposed to the sun in shallow pans and after the watery particles are evaporated, it is moistened with oil of poppy seeds, so as to be made up in to cakes, when it is packed in chests with alternate layers of poppy flower leaves. It sometimes audulterated with an extract from the stalks and the gum of the minosa. There can be no doubt that it might be profitably cultivated in the United States when it is recollected how readily the plants spring and flourish in every garden.

From the Georgia News.

After a week of incessant and laborious application, the autumnal term of our superior court expired on Saturday last.

When we reflect upon the extreme heat of the season, and its prevailing unhealthiness, we cannot but admire the untiring devotion to business, which characterised the sittings of Judge Crawford. The court was regularly opened every morning at 8 o'clock, and two hours exclusively devoted to arguments on contested law points, which were immediately succeeded by the taking up of the regular docket, when business, invariably continued until twilight.

After the retirement of more than twenty years from the duties and severe trials of a public jurist, it was a source of the highest gratification to his friends, to observe the commendable patience, and discriminating conduct, with which his Honour presided. Some pitiful attempts have, however, been made to impress the public mind with a different belief—but we disdain to notice them.

On the last day of the sittings, among other incidents which occurred, to illustrate that profound attention, and quickness of intellect, which on ALL occasions, have been the exercise of this distinguished man:—In the heat of an interesting argument, one of our most eminent barristers cited the attention of the court, to an "authority" which he was pleased to style "MY LORD Chancellor Kent's"—Judge Crawford promptly and energetically replied—"SUCH an AUTHORITY, Sir, is not recognized in our courts." The councellor though evidently confused recovered himself with some address, and observed—"Neither is it by the Bar, your Honour." Such, indeed, was his critical attention even to the minutia of forms, that the slightest aberation in the most complicated cases, did not escape the right scrutiny of his observation.

In closing this article, we cannot but lament the latitude which is too often assumed by counsel, in relation to the abstract character and conduct of parties litigant. It is ridiculous and absurd to say, that it is a privilege of the Bar, which may be exercised to the promotion of a client's cause: He who contends for such a PRIVILEGE, tacitly admits either the weakness and injustice of his cause, or his incompetency to sustain it. Admitting that CUSTOM has sanctioned it, yet the distinguished and Gentlemanly jurist would scorn to avail himself of so pitiful a resource—it is degrading to the Honour of the Bar—insulting to the dignity of the court—and a wanton violation of ethical jurisprudence.

We would respectly suggest, whether our Rules of Court, in this respect, might not be so amended, as to give more weight and respectability to its deliberations.

From the known firmness, and intelligence of Judge Crawford, we are lead to anticipate CHANGES, not only on this head but on others of higher magnitude.

From the Vermont Journal.

COOPER'S PATENT ROTATIVE FIRE ENGINE.

During the last week we had the pleasure of witnessing an exhibition of one of Messrs. COOPER, PHELPS & CAMPBELL'S Fire Engines—and we do not remember having ever witnessed a more perfect application of power for raising and throwing water.—The Engine in question was hastily made, and Mr. COOPER suggested many improvements which they intend making as to the application of power, but, in the actual height and distance to which the water was thrown, there was no mistake. The Engine is about 13 inches in length and 11 inches in diameter, and weighs, without the cranks or mounting, about 200 lbs. It is mounted upon a carriage about 8 feet long, on each side of which are cranks connected by chains in such manner as to apply the power to the gudgeons of the Engine. The cistern holds about 140 gallons. There are four pipes with nine discharging apertures, three of which can be opened at once, presenting the novel sight of three distinct columns of water rising to the height of 60 or 70 feet, and reaching in distance about 100. The diameter of the three discharging pipes, (when the three are used) is five-eighths of an inch and seven-eighths of an inch. When but one stream was thrown, the size and height was varied in proportion to the size of the apertures. The smallest was one and a sixteenth inch, and the column was thrown about 80 feet high and about 110 distant and 130 gallons of water were thrown in 26 seconds. The second was one and three eighths of an inch diameter, the column thrown about 70 in height and about 100 distant, and 130 gallons of water discharged in 21 seconds. The third was one and seven-eighths of an inch diameter, the column (and it was truly a *column*) thrown about 40 feet high, and 130 gallons discharged in 15 seconds. There were two other discharging apertures of a larger size, which were not opened, as they are calculated for use only when a large quantity of water is to be discharged without regard to force. The weight of the whole Engine, including every thing, is about 900 lbs. The power applied was 20 men, with seven inches lever, in all the experiments, but we are told that half that number will discharge 500 gals per minute through the third pipe and raise the water 25 feet.

One of the Engines is now on its way to N. York via Boston and Providence.

The Sangamo (Illinois,) Spectator, contains a letter from Col. T. M. Neale, commanding a detachment of Illinois riflemen, and dated "Camp Scott, Fevre River, August 16, 1827," giving an account of an expedition to Rocky river, about 120 miles beyond Fort Clark, and between 80 and 90 from Fort Gratiot, in quest of hostile Indians. It appears that no Indians were seen, nor any recent traces. On the Ouisconsin, a number of Indian lodges were seen, "which appeared to have been abandoned about three or four weeks." Colonel Neale is rather inclined to the opinion that this general desertion of the country is an indication that the Indians "are meditating a serious war."

The same paper contains the following letter from Governor Cass and Colonel M'Kenney:

Treaty Ground, Butte des Mortes, Fox River, Aug. 9th., 1827.

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to state for your information, that we have been in council with the Indians several days, on the various topics committed to us by the government.—there are more than two thousand Indians present, about one fourth of whom are Winnebagoes. Very few of these, however, are from Rock River; and the reason assigned by the others is, that they are too much alarmed to come. Those who are here are humble, and evince every disposition to remain at peace. Among them are some of the principal Chiefs of the nation, who disavow all participation in the outrages committed upon the Mississippi, and attribute them to the Prairie la Crope band. These they say have associated themselves with the Sioux, and withdrawn from the proper authority of the tribe. However, this may be, we have not much confidence in Winnebago protestations, or Winnebago professions. But we communicate the facts, as evidence that their fears are excited if their dispositions are not changed.

We feel confident that there is nothing to apprehend from the Winnebagoes of this region, and we are inclined to think that those upon Rock River are desirous of peace. Of recent events upon the Mississippi, and of the consequences which may flow from them, you are better enabled to judge than we are.

We shall probably terminate our proceedings, and leave this place by the 15th inst.

Very respectfully gentlemen,
your obedient servants.
LEWIS CASS,
THO. L. M'KENNEY.

To the Committee elected for directing the defence of the Fevre River Settlement.

From the Norfolk Herald.

ABDUCTION.

On Thursday afternoon last a seamen named John Williams, boarding with Mr. Samuel Lappin, in Wide Water street, decoyed away from his house, two little boys, one of them the son of Mr. L., about three years old, the other an orphan lad, about 12 or 13 years old, under a promise to take them a sailing in Mr. Lappin's boat; but after getting them out into the stream he kept down the river, and continued on to Hampton Roads. Mr. & Mrs. Lappin were from home when this occurred, and were, as may be expected, greatly distressed on their return, when, after an anxious inquiry for their child, they discovered the manner and circumstances of his disappearance, being haunted with the dreadful apprehension that the sailor had carried him away with the intention of putting him to death! Mr. Lappin immediately despatched two boats in pursuit of Williams, and the next morning went down into the Roads himself, with his wife half frantic with grief. On arriving at Old Point Comfort, they learnt to their inexpressible relief and joy, that the two children were safe, and then on board of the schr. James Monroe, lying in the Roads, which was soon ascertained to be the fact. The eldest boy stated that Williams expressed several times his intention to drown them both; and at one time when the boat got aground, he seized the smallest and swore he would throw him overboard, which so alarmed the elder that he actually jumped out; but Williams did not execute his threat, and he got into the boat again. It was then about 10 o'clock in the night, and the wind blowing very fresh, drove the boat into the Roads, where she ran foul of the James Monroe, which the elder boy perceiving, cried out "murder!" with all his might, which caused those on board of the schooner to hail and order the boat alongside; but Williams paid no attention to it, until a threat was made to fire a musket at him, when he hauled the boat alongside the schr. and he with the two boys were taken on board. Next day he hired a fishing boat to take him from on board the schr. and what has become of him since, we have not heard Whether he really intended harm to the children or not, his conduct was brutal in the extreme, as well to the parents, by leaving them in so horrid a state of suspense, as to the two helpless children. What his motives could have been is utterly inconceivable.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

Mr. Lewis Babcock, a watchmaker at Ware Factory Village has constructed a machine of brass, of about 18 inches high and 10 inches wide, which has the power of winding itself up once in five minutes by means of a spring lever, that falls instantly, without diminishing or retarding the power of the machine. When put together it commences motion immediately, without any starting cause, and moves a pendulum at about the same rate of a clock pendulum. We are informed that it has now been running about five weeks incessantly, and several distinguished mechanics, who have seen it, say that they see no reason to hinder its running perpetually, untill it is worn out. The ingenious inventor intends taking it to Washington the approaching winter. [Springfield. Rep.

QUEER ACCIDENT.

The Stonington Telegraph contains an account of a novel & singular occurrence. Those who know any thing of the nature and habits of sheep, are aware of the singular tenacity with which they follow each other. Wherever one sheep goes, the rest are sure to follow. The other day one of them took it into his head to jump into a corn field; the others, sheep like, followed, and they were all found up to their backs in mischief. On starting them from the field, they chose to jump over a wall, on the side of which was a deep well. The first one leaped the wall, and brought up at the bottom of the well; and the remainder of the flock followed of course, till eighteen of them were snugly stowed away in the bottom of the well. With much difficulty, they were taken out: though not till eight of them were drowned.

On Tuesday evening last Mr. Amable Coupat dit La Rene, a wealthy inhabitant of St. Phillippe, embarked on board the Chambly steam boat for Quebec, for the purpose of obtaining a dispensation from Monseigneu, the bishop of Quebec, to enable him to marry his niece, a beautiful and interesting young lady of 18. On Thursday morning after he had reached Quebec, and when he had every reason to believe that the object which led him there would be attained, some business led him to the steam boat by which he had arrived at Quebec, and in returning on shore he accidentally fell from the plank and immediately sunk. This gentleman was about 60 years of age, and had buried three wives, and has left 18 children, all of whom we understand are hansdomely provided for. [Montreal old Gaz.

The Harrisburg Chronicle states that much excitement has prevailed along the canal during the last week, in consequence of the agents of the New York mammoth company having stopped payment on Wednesday last. That company had the contract at Hunter's Falls. By the failure, the laborers will be effected varlously; some to the amount of 400 dollars. Some excesses were committed by the laborers: A stillhouse and stable were burnt in the narrows, on Thursday night, and the person arrested on suspicion of having fired it, was rescued by his companions. All was quitted on Friday evening.

CURE FOR THE EPILEPSY.—Lately, a woman passing through the streets of Glasgow, was suddenly attacked with a fit of epilepsy.—Among the persons attracted to the spot was a young sailor, who, on seeing the woman, called out for some grains of coarse salt, which he forced into her mouth. This immediately had the effect of restoring the woman's sensation and speech, and her convulsion was at once put a stop to.—The young man, who has been at Madagascar and other foreign places, says he has seen this remedy applied to persons in epilepsy with great success.

From the Vermont Statesman of Sept. 19.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

An action for breach of the marriage promise was tried before the court at Rutland last week Miss Sally Olmstead *vs.* Mr. Isaac Dickerson, of Benson. The breach was abundantly proven, and it appeared to be altogether through the falt of the defendant; he was mulcted in the sum of $500, with costs.

To remove spots of grease, pitch, or oil, from woollen cloths.—In a pint of spring water dissolve an ounce of pure pearlash, add to the solution a lemon cut in small slices. This being properly mixed and kept in a warm state for two days, the whole must be strained and kept in a bottle for use. A little of this liquid poured on the stained part, is said instantly to remove all spots of grease, pitch or oils; and the moment they disappear the cloth is to be washed in clean water. [Glasgow Week. Mag.

NEW DOLLAR COINS.—We state for public information that the Branch Bank of the United States in this city, as well as the institutions throughout the United States, receive the Mexican Dollar Coins, and generally those of the South American States, at the same rate as the Spanish Dollar.—As these new descriptions of coin are becoming more frequent in circulation, and their increased currency will tend to facilitate their introduction into the country, it is proper that the public should be apprised of their value. [Charleston Patriot.

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